THE DAILY COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE, 75 FIFTH AVENUE.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

LOCAL NOTICES.

Stop that Cough.

Use Cook's Synpeptic Cure.

Educators of Boys.

Carpet Sweepers.

SECOND EDITION.

5 O'CLOCK, A. M.

HARRISBURG.

The Additional Pictures and Folders.

The House Takes the Back Track.

A Resolution Passed to Discharge Them—Local Bills Introduced—The Appropriation Bills—Revision of Civil Code—Consolidation of Two Laws, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, February 17, 1869.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Graham—Providing for registering of lots in Allegheny City, extending like power to the Mayor of Pittsburgh.

By Mr. Fulton—Supplement to the uniform system act.

By Mr. Ewalt—Supplement for Pittsburgh, fixing three new wards, supplement for Birmingham, Water Company, relative to public ground in Mount Washington, providing for an election of three License Commissioners in each of the boroughs of Pittsburgh and Allegheny to divide all applications for liquor license equal to each.

By Mr. Cassidy—Fencing the old cattle ordinance, changing the time of meeting of Councils, and authorizing capital stock.

By Mr. Walker—Amending the charter of the Allegheny Cemetery Company, changing name and increasing capital stock.

By Mr. Graham—Relative to license taking out of Mount Washington, and incorporating the Lake Fairview and Pittsburgh Railroad, and providing for the sale or lease of Lake Fairview.

The Agricultural College.

Mr. Lowry—Asked for the resolution offered yesterday by him, instructing the Governor to appoint two to investigate the affairs of the State Agricultural College, and report early next session.

Decline of the Civil Code.

Mr. Darlington introduced a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to examine into the propriety of repealing the joint resolution of the session of 1868, 1869, and of enacting the same so as to restore the provisions of the Consolidation Act, adopted.

Consolidation of Two Laws.

Accordingly thereto—The bill entitled and relating to the fees of the commissioners of the several counties of the Commonwealth, and the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and other fees and duty therein, being the act of 1868, was duly written away for engrossing and reading.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

What can it Be?

Mr. Hall, of Montgomery, moved a reconsideration of the vote, of yesterday, on the motion to agree to the report of the committee of conference on the bill entitled an act supplementary to the act to incorporate the Western Gas and Pipe Company.

Mr. Fleming opposed it. It was a gigantic corporation, and the people ought to be protected.

Mr. Darlington protested the proceedings were unusual. He hoped a call may be heard and the House may vote.

After considerable discussion the motion to reconsider was withdrawn.

The bill appropriating $1,000 to the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Scotland, Franklin county, was passed finally on the question of agreeing to the amendments of the Senate.

Speaker Cessna.

Mr. Cessna, of Bedford, moved to amend by striking out the word "Bedford" and inserting "Blair."

Mr. Cessna, of Bedford, said that the gentleman from Blair (Mr. Lowry) had been in the habit of voting for every appropriation that was asked for, and he thought it was time that he should vote against one.

Mr. Lowry, of Blair, said that he was in favor of economy, but he was also in favor of paying the debts of the State. He was in favor of paying the interest on the debt, and he was in favor of paying the principal of the debt. He was in favor of paying the debts of the State, and he was in favor of paying the debts of the State now.

Mr. Cessna, of Bedford, said that he was in favor of paying the debts of the State, but he was in favor of paying the debts of the State honestly. He was in favor of paying the debts of the State as they were contracted, and not as they were sought to be paid by the gentleman from Blair (Mr. Lowry).

Mr. Lowry, of Blair, said that he was in favor of paying the debts of the State honestly, and he was in favor of paying the debts of the State as they were contracted, and he was in favor of paying the debts of the State now.

Mr. Cessna, of Bedford, said that he was in favor of paying the debts of the State honestly, and he was in favor of paying the debts of the State as they were contracted, and he was in favor of paying the debts of the State when they were due.

The Daily Commercial.

THE ONLY EVENING PAPER IN PITTSBURGH.

Tuesday's issue of the Cincinnati Commercial says: "A thoroughly reliable gentleman who travelled with Governor Cox the other day, came away full of waffles and no Cabinet information to speak of." We are disposed to view the intention of the rules of hospitality in the inadvertent mention of the "waffles" as a light matter compared to a violation of confidence. There are numbers, however, who hear away with them, at the end of an interview with the Governor, something lighter than waffles, and yet heavier to bear up under than the cares of Executive ennui, a fee in the ear.

The Washington Chronicle says arrangements have been made for the publication of a monthly satirical journal in that city, to be called *The Cynic*. The titles of fashionable life, and the peculiarities of Senators and Representatives are to be freely satirized. We are prepared to say, this paper will be given at the expense of the whole country. In fact only two points can they fix very strong points—Economy, Retrenchment, Political Corrections of the Evasions, Payment of the Public Debt. An exchange advises every Congressman to have these two points all by heart, so as to be able to repeat them at a moment's notice. Our plan is the best. Let some genius in tinsel and stationery strike off the points on a flat card and sell them at a penny.

Even those who were disposed to shield the Legislature, and have censured the Convention, are at last forced to admit the necessity for reform and the good results that will attend our course. The following is from the Harrisburg correspondence of the Greensburg *Herald*:

[illegible]

The United States Senate continues nearly destitute of business from the people. The Senate of either has passed to relieve Andrew Johnson from the mischief he contemplated by enforcing competent and upstanding incompetent officers. It has served its purpose and should be repealed. So long as it stands General Grant will be powerless to bring about the reforms which he has promised to devote himself to reconciling expenses, collecting the revenue and paying the debt. The House of Representatives has promptly passed the necessary bill, but the Senate refuses. The people, without any question, are with General Grant in the matter, and should cause the Senate to understand and respect their wishes.

Grant seems to be a general disposition on the part of the public to adopt Greeley's compass. The new compass, for which no patent has been or will be filed, instead of being patented, will be placed at the disposal of the whole country. It has only two points, but they are very strong points—Economy, Retrenchment, Political Corrections of the Evasions, Payment of the Public Debt. An exchange advises every Congressman to have these two points all by heart, so as to be able to repeat them at a moment's notice. Our plan is the best. Let some genius in tinsel and stationery strike off the points on a flat card and sell them at a penny.

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[illegible]

Under the influence of the foregoing, as General Grant's policy, Government securities have gone up. Public confidence at home and abroad has been restored, and business of every kind cannot fail to improve under the certainty of a stable and honest administration of the public affairs. General Grant's platform: *Retrenchment, faithful collection of the revenue and its payment of the public debt*, have been an almost magical effect. If Congress will support him in carrying it out, the problem of ways for payment and kindred questions will be more than half solved.

The Cincinnati Commercial says: "A thoroughly reliable gentleman who travelled with Governor Cox the other day, came away full of waffles and no Cabinet information to speak of." We are disposed to view the intention of the rules of hospitality in the inadvertent mention of the "waffles" as a light matter compared to a violation of confidence. There are numbers, however, who hear away with them, at the end of an interview with the Governor, something lighter than waffles, and yet heavier to bear up under than the cares of Executive ennui, a fee in the ear.

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STATE NEWS.

We have by the recent installation of Mr. Hancock as colonel of the Fourth Regiment, quartered at Harrisburg, Lieutenant Colonel Frank Jordan, Major P. Campbell Shaw, paymaster, Dr. Thompson, surgeon, and Dr. Hamilton, assistant surgeon, the following field and staff officers of the Fourth Regiment, which Congress has not passed, although it is approved by the people with universal unanimity. Although precisely in what manner the qualifications for particular offices will be ascertained, is not at present apparent, nevertheless that test cannot well find a way out and that will be thorough as well as usual, can scarcely be doubted. After what he has said out here we can readily understand that, concerning an applicant for a position of trust and responsibility, General Grant will want to know something more than that he was foremost in organizing Tammany Clubs—although acuteness on this point, we doubt not, will have a certain degree of interest and perhaps satisfactorily explain the party standing of the applicant—something more than that he made so many speeches and fought bravely in all manner of fords, where contentions were managed and processions formed, and last, though least, was an original Grant man—albeit there are some but original Grant men now, those who said in "would never do to take him because we must have an old and well-tried politician," as any one a candidate "who could say what he was," having long since disappeared. General Grant, we suppose, will want to know something more than this, although some of this may be cast out as worthless. He will still want to know that the applicant is a man of unquestionable habits, has the degree and kind of education fitting him for the duties he will have to discharge, and whether or not he belongs to the commonone class, so generally successful in office seeking, who send their office because they are ill for nothing else. How to ascertain all these things will doubtless be a question of some difficulties, but we can not consider how good men to attend every office can be found in sufficient numbers, who will readily comply with a request before given, there, to act as a board to examine applicants and report the result. This, it is true, would be altogether natural, but would it not be a good way? We do not know for a certainty that this will be Grant's plan for ascertaining the fitness of applicants for the places they "prefer," but we make no doubts that this or some other will be instituted for getting the best men into the offices and accomplishing the reforms which we are sure will make some waste basket administration.

The West Virginia Glass Company have sent their works to Wheeling from Bridgeport, Connecticut, who propose to put them in through repair and operate them.

Dennis Flannery, of Harrisburg, on Monday, carried the last panel in the contract with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to open Grant's Hill to the passage of cars to their bridge to be erected over the Susquehanna, to be completed.

The Toledo county, Ohio, *Blade* states that since the opening of the Columbus and Hocking Valley Railroad the import of petroleum into that city has increased by Pittsburgh capitalists to our and from are deposits in the vicinity of Somerville.

A Columbus journal, alluding to the recent Democratic resolution concerning Butler, suggesting "to cause Butler to forfeit to Governor Geary gubernatorial, he to sent to the Senate to hear one of Governor Geary's friends." Such a proposition could only emanate from a heart dead to human feeling.

Two German local Democratic meetings, one in Cincinnati and the other in Columbus, Ohio, have resolved to be represented in the Democratic State Convention, which is to meet in Columbus, February 4, 5 and 6, by delegates from each county, to nominate a State ticket and to adopt a platform of principles.

The New York *Times* scouts the idea of the organization of Vigilance Committees in that city. It thinks the result would place the lowest element in the ascendancy and says: "Perhaps the *Times* knows best, but the Vigilance Committees would at least afford some variety. We promise it will not keep one the least awake, and we are heartily tired of the wrong end of all the set game, confidence and knives used in that city.

A Boston Commercial correspondent says an indignation meeting is in the town of Newburyport, where interesting gentlemen receive one or fifty a month. The agent began to arrive in small numbers—six, eight, ten or twelve at a time—and, from month to month, brought in more and more, until the number of inmates for January being just fifty, and thus the work will go on until May or December, when the demand for the poor will be expected to let up for the season for next year.

Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, a native, we believe, of Ohio county, Va., but now in Los Angeles, Cal., in the latter State, has been elected by the early action of Kansas, and in the capacity of office, enterprise and active combined good sense to think going and prosperous there. He was Colonel of the First Kansas regiment during the rebellion. He was also for a time a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature. His wealth was announced in the Kansas legislature on the 4th, when Gen. Lattimer and other distinguished citizens were present. The Constitutional Convention of the State's appropriation of the State's loss in the Schuyler county war unanimously adopted, and copies were ordered to be sent to his widow and to the commander of Pennsylvania.

A New York paper wishes a fellow who owned a farmland in the early act or cutting off some of the branches of the tree of knowledge that enable the admission of mankind. The course of the beautiful tree occupied a seat in the enchanting circle of a well-known theatre. The operator, a recent arrival from the land of Prussia and Bismarck, was seeking to obtain the guessed Celtic name. Owing to these two facts, it was a long time before he could succeed in getting the name correctly. The manager, however, finally got the name, and the operator, instantly seized the fair owner's hand. When arrested, several long pair of curls were found in the thief's pocket. The prisoner refused to give his name. He said: "It is supposed that the scoundrel has amassed nearly $50 of this infamous trade. The temptations are very great, as females are generally fond of curls, and gratified accordingly. The prisoner was committed to answer the charge of petit larceny.

The correspondent of the Boston *Journal* thinks that the messages of the Governors of the New England States, who have elected this session so much delight, in engaging assistant-readers to give readings—almost as popular as lectures—to entertain the members of the Legislature

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Cor. Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bought, Sold and Exchanged.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

BANKING HOUSE

of

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Sts.

DEALERS IN

Government Securities.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the

New National Life Insurance Co.

OF THE UNITED STATES.

But information given at our office.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Wednesday Evening, February 17, 1869.

The local money market has been remarkably easy during the week. Borrowers are kept comparatively out of the bulk of paper offered, and the best paper thrown on the open market, whose notes run against time only at from five per cent, a month.

Local dealers are quite busy and transactions quick. There is no disposition to "hoard" on account of the stocks on account of the decline in the oil market. Business in all generally full, upon the apparent decline as a more temperate basis in the way of advances. There are many particulars about the local commercial affairs of the city which are encouraging, if they could only get to a position calling a fortnight ago, but on the bulk of the stock in its strong hands, it is not probable that much of it will be sold before they realize a high figure.

Gold—Gold continues to show a further decline to-day. The issue "bugaw" are running their pencils officials to check the rise. The Herald says: From intimations freely given to-day it is rumored that the officers expect to have the House bill in the Senate, and that just as soon as the receipts demand for our Government bonds. Should such a rule attend the measure it would be discarding to our minds the financial faith and credit in the speed of its success, and the good results which have been already experienced from the passage of the bill, as well as from the favorable effect on the speculative interest, would be lost to a considerable degree. The effects are desperate in the present contest, and they will not hesitate to rush matters to a crisis, if they can only succeed in the end in forcing all concerned the exact market in some open their shoulders.

Messrs. Jos. H. Seeley & Co. report the following exhibition of gold shown inside in New York, and, in connection therewith by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Hour.	Hour.	Close.
[illegible]			

James F. Brady & Co., agents of Fisk & Hatch, are and West street, quote United States in New York Stock Exchange to-day:

	Feb. 12.	Feb. 13.	Feb. 15.	Feb. 16.	Feb. 17.	Feb. 18.
[illegible]						

The Railway contract to run the Government securities, and will be immediately consummated by the same company.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at A. W. Kennedy's Stock Tension Agents' Building, No. 56 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc., on the various days and at the New York Stock Exchange during the week:

	Feb. 12.	Feb. 13.	Feb. 15.	Feb. 16.	Feb. 17.	Feb. 18.
[illegible]						

The New York Herald remarks that with the impending revolution in the financial situation of the commercial world—with European capital flowing into this country at the lowest rate and offering to take our securities at the lowest rate—it is time to consider the question of national importance that the highest possible price shall be placed on all our valuable securities, so that European capital shall be made to pay as high as possible for them, and that our people shall not be sacrificed to foreign at the low prices which the "bears" would compel us if they had the power. Foreign capital is timid, while in this country it is willing alike with great energy these days. The movement is suggested in Wall street journals, Europe is a great deal more timid than we are, and the moment it sees a chance to get its money back it will withdraw it from our securities, and the consequence will be a panic in the money market, and the ruin of many of our best men. Should such a rule attend the passage of the bill, the good results which have been already experienced from the passage of the bill, as well as from the favorable effect on the speculative interest, would be lost to a considerable degree. The effects are desperate in the present contest, and they will not hesitate to rush matters to a crisis, if they can only succeed in the end in forcing all concerned the exact market in some open their shoulders.

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CENTRAL AND UNION

Pacific RR. Bonds.

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

COR. FIFTH AVE. AND WOOD ST.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 133.

New York, February 17—5 p. m.

Money easy at from five to seven per cent., closing at the latter rate, with plenty of loans offering at that rate. Prime commercial paper quiet at 9@10.

Gold—Gold opened at 133, and rose to 133¼, on moderately large business. The effect of the Senate bill to sell 4 per cent. gold. Those ranged from six to eight cent. The bill is expected to be taken the close. Clearances $70,000,000.

Government—Were nearly dull on the morning board, with small transactions. Sixes of 1881 were steady at 109¾@110. Five-twenties of 1862 were steady at 107¾@107¾. Ten-forties were steady at 104¾@104¾. Seven-thirties were steady at 106¾@106¾. Certificates were steady at 101¾@101¾.

State Bonds—The market was quiet and steady. Tennessee sixes were steady at 73@73½. Virginia sixes were steady at 61@61½. Missouri sixes were steady at 93@93½. North Carolina sixes were steady at 39@39½.

Railroads—The market was quiet and steady. Pacific Mail was steady at 99@99½. Western Union Telegraph was steady at 33½@33¾. Quicksilver was steady at 36@36½. Canton Company was steady at 49@49½. Cumberland preferred was steady at 30@30½. New York Central was steady at 183@183½. Erie was steady at 39½@39¾. Reading was steady at 97½@97¾. Hudson River was steady at 140@140½. Michigan Central was steady at 130@130½. Michigan Southern was steady at 87½@87¾. Illinois Central was steady at 134@134½. Cleveland and Pittsburgh was steady at 90@90½. Chicago and Rock Island was steady at 107½@107¾. Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne was steady at 97½@97¾. Chicago and Northwestern was steady at 85@85½. Chicago and Northwestern preferred was steady at 87½@88. Fort Wayne was steady at 97½@97¾. Ohio and Mississippi was steady at 30@30½. Toledo was steady at 107½@107¾. Wabash was steady at 58@58½. Rock Island was steady at 107½@107¾. Northwestern was steady at 85@85½. Northwestern preferred was steady at 87½@88. Fort Wayne was steady at 97½@97¾. Ohio and Mississippi was steady at 30@30½. Toledo was steady at 107½@107¾. Wabash was steady at 58@58½. Rock Island was steady at 107½@107¾.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Chicago, February 17, 1869.

Flour—Quiet and steady for upper grades, but a shade easier for superfine brands; sales 1,200 bbls at $6 50@7 for spring extras, and $7@8 for spring superfine.

Wheat—Dull, depressed, and prices suffered a decline of 3@5c below yesterday's closing rates; sales of 30,000 bushels at $1 30@1 31 for No. 2 spring; $1 32@1 33 for No. 1, and $1 36 for No. 2.

Corn—Dull and lower; sales of 27,000 bushels at 70@70½c for No. 2 mixed; 71c for No. 2 white, and 72c for No. 2.

Oats—Dull and lower; sales of 27,000 bushels at 40@40½c for No. 2 mixed; 41c for No. 2 white, and 42c for No. 2.

Rye—Dull and lower; sales of 1,000 bushels at 80c.

Barley—Dull and lower; sales of 1,000 bushels at 80c.

Provisions—Were more than ever depressed and lower. Mess pork sold at $20 50@20 75 for cash, and $20 75@21 for February. Lard sold at 13½@13¾c for cash, and 13¾@13¾c for February. Bulk meats were dull and lower at 9½@9¾c for shoulders, and 12½@12¾c for short ribs. Bacon was dull and lower at 11@11½c for shoulders, and 14@14½c for short ribs.

Whisky—Dull and lower at 90c.

Freights—Were dull and lower; 1,000 bushels corn to Buffalo, 3½c; 1,000 bushels wheat to Kingston, 7c; 1,000 bushels wheat to Oswego, 6c; 1,000 bushels wheat to Ogdensburg, 7c; 1,000 bushels wheat to Montreal, 7c.

Flour—Market dull at $6 50@7 75 for superfine; $8@9 for extra spring; $9 50@10 for extra winter, and $11@12 for extra family.

Wheat—Market dull and declining; sales of 30,000 bushels at $1 30@1 31 for No. 2 spring; $1 32@1 33 for No. 1, and $1 36 for No. 2.

Corn—Market dull and lower; sales of 27,000 bushels at 70@70½c for No. 2 mixed; 71c for No. 2 white, and 72c for No. 2.

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Cincinnati Market.

Cincinnati, February 17, 1869.

Flour—Quiet and steady for superfine brands; sales 1,200 bbls at $6 50@7 for spring extras, and $7@8 for spring superfine.

Wheat—Dull, depressed, and prices suffered a decline of 3@5c below yesterday's closing rates; sales of 30,000 bushels at $1 30@1 31 for No. 2 spring; $1 32@1 33 for No. 1, and $1 36 for No. 2.

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Louisville Market.

Louisville, February 17, 1869.

Flour—Quiet and steady for superfine brands; sales 1,200 bbls at $6 50@7 for spring extras, and $7@8 for spring superfine.

Wheat—Dull, depressed, and prices suffered a decline of 3@5c below yesterday's closing rates; sales of 30,000 bushels at $1 30@1 31 for No. 2 spring; $1 32@1 33 for No. 1, and $1 36 for No. 2.

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St. Louis Market.

St. Louis, February 17, 1869.

Flour—Quiet and steady for superfine brands; sales 1,200 bbls at $6 50@7 for spring extras, and $7@8 for spring superfine.

Wheat—Dull, depressed, and prices suffered a decline of 3@5c below yesterday's closing rates; sales of 30,000 bushels at $1 30@1 31 for No. 2 spring; $1 32@1 33 for No. 1, and $1 36 for No. 2.

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Baltimore Market.

Baltimore, February 17, 1869.

Flour—Quiet and steady for superfine brands; sales 1,200 bbls at $6 50@7 for spring extras, and $7@8 for spring superfine.

Wheat—Dull, depressed, and prices suffered a decline of 3@5c below yesterday's closing rates; sales of 30,000 bushels at $1 30@1 31 for No. 2 spring; $1 32@1 33 for No. 1, and $1 36 for No. 2.

Corn—Dull and lower; sales of 27,000 bushels at 70@70½c for No. 2 mixed; 71c for No. 2 white, and 72c for No. 2.

Oats—Dull and lower; sales of 27,000 bushels at 40@40½c for No. 2 mixed; 41c for No. 2 white, and 42c for No. 2.

Rye—Dull and lower; sales of 1,000 bushels at 80c.

Barley—Dull and lower; sales of 1,000 bushels at 80c.

Provisions—Were more than ever depressed and lower. Mess pork sold at $20 50@20 75 for cash, and $20 75@21 for February. Lard sold at 13½@13¾c for cash, and 13¾@13¾c for February. Bulk meats were dull and lower at 9½@9¾c for shoulders, and 12½@12¾c for short ribs. Bacon was dull and lower at 11@11½c for shoulders, and 14@14½c for short ribs.

Whisky—Dull and lower at 90c.

Freights—Were dull and lower; 1,000 bushels corn to Buffalo, 3½c; 1,000 bushels wheat to Kingston, 7c; 1,000 bushels wheat to Oswego, 6c; 1,000 bushels wheat to Ogdensburg, 7c; 1,000 bushels wheat to Montreal, 7c.

For Additional Telegraph Markets See Fifth Page.

NOTICE TO THE CHEESE TRADE.

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Boats and Rivers.

The New York market for nearly all articles coming within the head has been dull, and, in consequence with the general decline in oil, the market, and a few cases sold to-day at 1c. per gal. and 60 in car load lots, but the bulk of the sales were at 1c. per gal. During the past week there has been no sales except in a retail way, about a dozen in all, if necessary, duty paid. Latest advices from the following to the amount of 1,000 bbls, at 1c. per gal. Refinery, 60 bbls, at 1c. per gal. Refinery, 60 bbls, at 1c. per gal. Refinery, 60

The Daily Commercial.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The following cable for Queen's Parliament, it is said, comes from a source worthy of credit:—Secretary of State, Charles Francis Adams; Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Welles; Postmaster-General, Mr. Evarts; Postmaster-General, Mr. Wilson, of Iowa. The remains of the remaining seven names are not promulgated. It is the opinion of the best informed that Grant's appointments will not vary from this list in the slightest particular.

The President's reception Tuesday night was characterized by the largest number of persons ever in the Executive Mansion at one time on a similar occasion.

A Baltimore special says: The remains of ex-Senator Booth, were not removed yesterday, but will be to-day, in the presence of Mrs. Booth, Edwin and Junius Brutus Booth. The deceased has been in a metallic coffin, diminished of people viewed the remains yesterday afternoon. There is nothing but beautiful flowers on the coffin lid. Upon one fair one an old crow alighted, on the other a bird cuff upon upon the top. This seemed the left both, the top being bent in its beak from the dingy look of the season after he had assortment Freshest blooms. There is a disposition to get up a demonstration, but the family is utterly opposed to anything of the sort, and would be very sorry to have any public demonstration. Senator Baltimoreans have been in the habit of visiting the remains of Booth, for some reason there have been no calls from citizens.

A fire in the Catholic church at Auburn, N. Y., Sunday evening, burned the organ and damaged the interior to the amount of seven or eight thousand dollars.

The bill limiting the capital of West Virginia to Parkersburg, passed the House of Delegates Saturday morning, by a vote of seventy-nine to twenty-three, and was signed by the Speaker.

Aaron Jones, the colored pugilist, died early Saturday morning, on a train three miles this side of Hagerstown, Indiana.

Advices from Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and other La Plata ports, bring down to the 1st instant, have been unusually barren of interest. Business remains dull, and the prospects of Monte Video are unfavorable.

The Kentucky Democratic State Convention, to nominate a candidate for Governor, will meet at Frankfort on the 24th inst. The Democratic State Committee met at Louisville on the 16th, and fixed the time and place for holding the convention.

A fire in the Bowery, Tuesday, delayed the proposition to amend the constitution for a short time, the principal copies [illegible] evening and the word "white," up a vote of fourteen to seventeen. Three Democrats voted for the amendment, and one Republican against it